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the waters and islands included between the island of Bamu and the southern shore of Stanley-Pool shall belong to Belgium.

The territory of the island of Bamu is placed under a régime of perpetual neutrality. No military establishment can be created there and it is understood that the territory so neutralized shall be at most subjected to the régime provided by the final provision of article 11 of the general act of Berlin.¹

ADDITIONAL EXTRADITION CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT
BRITAIN.

Signed October 17, 1908.

The President of the French Republic and his majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British territories beyond the seas, Emperor of India, desirous of modifying the provisions of article 2 of the treaty concluded August 14, 1876, between Great Britain and France for the reciprocal extradition of fugitive criminals, have respectively named as plenipotentiaries, for this purpose, to wit:

The President of the French Republic:

M. Stéphen Pichon, senator, minister of foreign affairs,
and

His majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the territories beyond the seas, emperor of India;

His excellency, Right Honorable Sir Francis Bertie, his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near the government of the French Republic, etc.;

Who, after having respectively communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Article 2 of the extradition convention of August 14, 1876, is modified as follows:

Each of the high contracting parties shall be free to refuse to the other the extradition of its own nationals;² however, in the case of a

¹ See SUPPLEMENT, 3:14 (January, 1909).

² Up to this point the original article was as follows: "Native-born or naturalized subjects of either country are excepted from extradition, etc." The balance of the article was the same as the above.

person who, since the commission of the crime or offense of which he is accused, or for which he has been convicted, has become naturalized in the country whence the surrender is sought, such naturalization shall not prevent the pursuit, arrest, and extradition of such person, in conformity with the stipulations of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

It shall become effective ten days after its promulgation in the form required by the legislation of the respective countries, and shall have the same force and the same duration as the treaty to which it relates.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and attached their seals thereto.

Done at Paris, in duplicate, the 17th of October, 1908.

[L. s.]

S. PICHON.

[L. s.]

FRANCIS BERTIE.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.¹

Signed at Bangkok, March 10, 1909.

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, and his majesty the king of Siam, being desirous of settling various questions which have arisen affecting their respective dominions, have decided to conclude a treaty, and have appointed for this purpose as their plenipotentiaries:

His majesty the king of Great Britain, Ralph Paget, Esq., his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, etc.;

His majesty the king of Siam, his royal highness Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, minister for foreign affairs, etc.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

¹ Text from British Blue Book, Siam, No. 1 (1909), [Cd. 4646].